# Gazette of the United States, & Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

NUMBER 1221.] MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 8, 1796. [VOLUME X.


## For HAMBURGH,

THE SHIP

JOHN,

ROBERT JACKSON, Master,
To sail in fifteen days,

HAVING two-thirds of her cargo engaged and ready to go on board. For freight or paſſage apply to the maſter on board at Waln's wharf, or to

John Donnaldſon,
No. 24 Walnut-ſtreet.

July 28. §6eotf

## For Madeira,

The Brig

PATTY,

JAMES WICKHAM, Maſter,
Expected to ſail in all next week,

WILL take a few barrels on freight. Apply to the maſter on board at Stamper's wharf, or to

John Donnaldſon,
No. 25 Walnut-ſtreet.

Aug. 6 §7

## Sales of India Goods.

The Cargo of the ſhip Ganges, capt. Tingey, from Calcutta and Bengal,

CONSISTING OF

A Large and general aſſortment of Bengal and Madras COTTON and SILK GOODS.

AMONG WHICH ARE

*A variety fine worked and plain Muſlins,*
Doreas, &c. Alſo,
*A Quantity of Excellent Sugar,*
In boxes and bags—and BLACK PEPPER,
For Sale by

Willings & Francis,
No. 21 Penn Street.

June 8 §

## ELEPHANT.

*This Animal is to be ſeen in High-Street, between the Tenth and the Eleventh-Street.*

HE will poſitively leave Philadelphia the tenth of September, for Baltimore, in his way to Charleſton, where he will winter.

ADMITTANCE Half a Dollar—quarter of a Dollar for Children.

The PANORAMA, or the VIEW of the CITIES of LONDON and WESTMINSTER,

Is to be open till the 10th of September, and the ſubject will then be removed to Baltimore with the ELEPHANT.

ADMITTANCE for the PANORAMA,
One quarter of a Dollar.

Auguſt 3. ¶

## A well-finiſhed, commodious HOUSE

*For Sale, and immediate poſſeſſion given,*

SITUATE on the north ſide of Spruce-ſtreet, No. 111. between Fourth and Fifth ſtreets. The houſe, piazza and back buildings are three ſtories in height, and perfectly well adapted for the accommodation of a large family, as they contain twelve good rooms, excluſive of two cieled garrets. In the yard, which is neatly paved, there are two pumps; one in a rain ciſtern, the other of as good water as any in the city: The cellars are dry and large. The terms of payment will be eaſy; a great part of the purchaſe-money in all probability may lay for years on intereſt. Apply at No. 109, next door eaſtward.

July 30 §2w

## *Philadelphia, Weſt-Cheſter, Straſburgh, Lancaſter, York and Frederick-town* STAGES.

THE proprietors of the above Stages, return their beſt thanks to their friends and the public in general, for the encouragement received in this line of buſineſs, and beg leave to inform the public, that they are determined to run their ſtages through from Philadelphia to Lancaſter in one day, commencing on Tueſday, the 14th July inſtant, in the following manner,—viz. A Stage will ſet out on that day at 4 o'clock in the morning, from the houſe of George Weed, Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, and run by the way of Weſtcneſter and Straſburgh, arrive in Lancaſter the ſame evening, on Friday morning run to Wright's ferry and exchange paſſengers with the York and Frederick-town ſtage, return and arrive in Philadelphia on Saturday, and on Monday morning following, at 4 o'clock, ſaid ſtage will ſet out from the ſaid George Weed's, Philadelphia, and arrive at Lancaſter the ſame evening, on Tueſday morning at 4 o'clack will ſet out from the houſe of Mrs. Edwards, Lancaſter, and arrive in Philadelphia the ſame evening, and will commence again on Thurſday morning following, and continue every week—The price for each paſſenger from Philadelphia to Lancaſter is three dollars and a half, to York, four dollars and three quarters, to Frederick town eight dollars, the like ſums for 150 weight baggage, with the uſual allowance of 14 lb. gratis to each paſſenger, and 5 pence a mile for all way paſſengers. 30—§4w

John Reilly,
George Weed.

## Inſurance comp. of the ſtate of Pennſylvania.

The Directors have declared a dividend of ſixteen dollars on each ſhare of the capital of ſaid company, for the laſt ſix months which will be paid to the ſtockholders or their legal repreſentatives on every day after the 10th inſtant.

*S. W. Fiſher,*
Secretary.

Auguſt 1. d10t.

*UNITED STATES,*
*PENNSYLVANIA DISTRICT,* } *Sct.*

## Notice is hereby given,

THAT purſuant to a Writ to me directed, from the honorable Richard Peters, Eſquire, Judge of the Diſtrict Court of the United States in and for the Pennſylvania Diſtrict,

*Will be expoſed to Sale,*

at the Cuſtom-Houſe, on Monday, the 15th day of Auguſt,

3 Bags of COFFEE
1 Bbl. SUGAR
1 Half do. do.
2 Do. do. TAMARINDS
3 Kegs do.
2 Bags of Sugar and
3 Do. Coffee

The ſame having been libelled againſt, proſecuted, and condemned as forfeited, in the ſaid court.

WILLIAM NICHOLS, Marſhal.

Marſhal's Office, 30th July, 1796.

## For Sale, Freight, or Charter,

The Schooner

ANGELICA,

ONE hundred and twenty tons burthen—ſix months old, a ſtaunch, faithfully-built, faſt-ſailing veſſel, handſomely finiſhed off, and well found in every particular. For terms apply to

B. RHODES.

On board ſaid ſchooner, lying at Bickley and Bohlen's wharf, the firſt above Market-ſtreet.

WHERE THERE ARE FOR SALE,

*A few half-bbls. Prime Meſs Beef.*

July 24 §

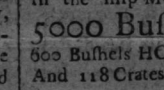
## Jamaica Spirits.

JUST arrived, and will be landed on Tueſday next, at Stamper's wharf, a few puncheons high proof Jamaica Spirits.

For Sale by

James Brown,
No. 119 South Second-ſtreet.

*Who offers for Sale or Charter,*



The Brig

*MARY,*

BURTHEN about 800 barrels, 10 months old and well found. Aug. 3 ¶4t

## For Sale,

*Or for Charter to the Weſt-Indies,*

THE SHIP

CERES,

*Philadelphia Built,*

OF Live Oak and Red Cedar, burthen about 3500 barrels, now diſcharging at Latimer's wharf. This veſſel is in excellent repair, well found and will bear a thorough examination, and as ſoon as diſcharged will be ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to

John Vaughan.

July 28 §

## For JEREMIE,

The ſchooner Hope,
*AND*
Brig Betſey.

THEY are faſt-ſailing veſſels, and have elegant accommodations. For paſſage only, apply to

Richard & James Potter,

Aug. 5 § No. 8 north Front-ſtreet.

## For Sale or Charter,

THE SNOW

BOSTON,

BURTHEN about 2000 Bbls. of flour—ſhe may be ſent to ſea at a ſmall expence, her ſails and rigging being in very good order—apply to

*James Campbell,* or
*George Latimer.*

April 29, §

## Juſt Arrived,

In the ſhip Molly, John Frott, Maſter, from Liverpool,

5000 Buſhels Beſt fine ſtoved SALT,

600 Buſhels HOUSE COAL,
And 118 Crates of QUEENS WARE aſſorted,
FOR SALE BY

Philip Nicklin & Co.

N. B. THE SAID

Ship MOLLY,

IS for SALE or CHARTER, ſhe is 6 years old, Philadelphia built, of white oak, was well ſalted and carries about 4200 barrels of Flour. For terms apply as above.

July 23 dtf

## This Day commenced Landing,

At Mifflins wharf, the cargo of the Brig Lucy and Sloop St. Jago, from St. Jago de Cuba—conſiſting of

White and Brown Box SUGAR.
MOLASSES, of an excellent quality.
COFFEE.
HIDES and HONEY. Alſo,

For Sale or Charter.

*The brig* LUCY,

A ſtout, ſtrong veſſel, will carry about 1200 barrels, and may go to ſea with a very ſmall expenſe.

The above will be ſold for caſh or approved notes.

*Samuel Emery,*
No. 64, ſouth Second-ſtreet.

July 27, 796. dtf.

## Landing

From on board the Nancy, William Belcher, maſter, from Bourdeaux, a cargo, conſiſting of—

360 Hhds. CHOICE CLARET,
232 Caſes of 24 bottles each CLARET,
286 do. of 24 do. WHITE WINE,
BRANDY, SWEET OIL, and
1 TRUNK of RIBBONS,

For Sale by

F. Coppinger.

July 23. dtf.

## For Sale,

A Three ſtory BRICK HOUSE and Lot, in Cheſnut ſtreet, between Front and Second ſtreets, in which Meſſrs. James Calbraith & Co. have for many years (and now do) carried on buſineſs.

Poſſeſſion will be given in one month, or ſooner.

For terms apply to WILLIAM BELL, or
HECTOR CALBRAITH.

April 21. §

## Wm. HOLDERNESSE,

*No. 76 High Street,*

HAS received, by the lateſt arrivals from Europe and the Eaſt Indies, a well ſelected aſſortment of Silk Mercery, Linen Drapery and Haberdaſhery Goods; which he will ſell, Wholeſale and Retail, on the loweſt terms;

AMONGST WHICH ARE,

Some fine India muſlins embroidered with gold and ſilver
Superfine Book, Jaconet, and Mulmul ditto
Do do do do Handkerchiefs
Some extra black taffeties, luteſtrings and colored Perſians
Bandano Handkerchiefs
Long and ſhort Nankeens
Engliſh Mantuas of the firſt quality
Damaſk table linen and napkins, very fine
Silk Hoſiery, an elegant aſſortment
Thead and cotton do
Umbrellas—green ſilk, oil'd do. and do cloth
French cambrics, very fine
Iriſh Linens, do. &c. &c. June 14 §

## Juſt Arrived

In the brig Betſey, from Jeremie, and for ſale by the ſubſcribers,

Forty thouſand wt. of very prime Coffee
in hogſheads and bags

And, in the ſchooner Hope, from New Orleans,

BEEF
COTTON
HIDES and
LOGWOOD.

A liberal credit will be given for Approved Notes.

Richard and James Potter.

July 27. dtf

## Juſt Arrived,

In the Snow Boſton, James Kirkpatrick, maſter from Liverpool,

5000 Buſhels SALT;
100 Crates QUEENS WARE; and
An Aſſortment of SHIP CHANDLERY;

FOR SALE

On board, at Pine-ſtreet wharf.—Apply to

*James Campbell,* or
*George Latimer.*

April 29. §

## DUTY ON CARRIAGES.

## Notice is hereby Given,

THAT agreeably to an act of Congreſs of the United States of America, paſſed at Philadelphia, the 28th day of May, 1796; laying duties on Carriages, for the conveyance of perſons, and repealing the former acts for that purpoſe.—That there ſhall be levied, collected and paid, upon all carriages for the conveyance of perſons, which ſhall be kept by or for any perſon, for his or her own uſe, or to let out to hire, or for the conveying of paſſengers, the ſeveral duties and rates following, to wit.

For and upon every Coach, 15 dols.
upon every Chariot, 12 dols.
upon every Poſt Chariot, 12 dols.
upon every Poſt Chaiſe, 12 dols.
upon every Phaeton, with or without top, 9 dols
upon every Coachee, 9 dols.
upon other Carriages, having panneſ work above, with blinds, glaſſes or curtains, 9 dols.
upon four wheel carriages, having framed poſts and tops with ſteel ſprings, 6 dols.
upon four wheel top Carriages, with wooden or iron ſprings or jacks, 3 dols.
upon curricles with tops, 3 dols.
upon chaiſes with tops, 3 dols.
upon chairs with tops, 3 dols.
upon ſulkies with tops, 3 dols.
upon other two wheel top carriages, 3 dols.
upon two wheel carriages, with ſteel or iron ſprings, 3 dols.

For and upon all other two wheel carriages, 2 dols.
upon every four wheel carriage, having framed poſts and tops, and reſting upon wooden ſpars, 2 dols.

The Collectors of the Revenue of the firſt ſurvey of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania, will attend daily, until the 30th day of September next, for the purpoſe of receiving the duties on Carriages, at No. 117, in Race or Saſſafras ſtreet, in the City of Philadelphia, at the houſe of Daniel S. Clair, Eſq in the County of Montgomery; and at the houſe of Abraham Dubois, Eſq. in the County of Bucks; of which all perſons poſſeſſed of ſuch Carriages are deſired to take notice.

## Notice is alſo given,

TO all retail dealers in Wines, and foreign diſtilled ſpirituous liquors, that licences will be granted to them; one licence for carrying on the buſineſs of retailing of Wines, in a leſs quantity, or in leſs quantities than 30 gallons—and one licence for carrying on the buſineſs of retailing Spirituous liquors in leſs quantities than 20 gallons, at the ſame time and at the ſame places, by the officers legally authorized to grant ſuch licences.

WILLIAM NICHOLS,
Inſpector of the Revenue of the firſt ſurvey of the diſtrict of Pennſylvania.

Office of Inſpection, at Philadelphia, 21ſt July, 1796 } § 30

## Twenty Dollars Reward.

WAS STOLEN, laſt evening, from the paſture of the ſubſcriber, a black Rockingham GELDING, 15 1-2 hands high, has a ſtar, and ſome white under his throat, (the part being formerly chaſed); has a leather on his neck, the mane on the near ſide, his foot-locks fretted with a clog, and is a horſe of much bone and ſize. Whoever ſecures him with the thief, ſhall have the above reward, or for the Horſe alone a very generous compenſation.

JOHN LAWRENCE.

July 7 eo4w

## TAKE NOTICE,

THAT application will be made for the renewal of the following certificates, iſſued by Joſeph Nourſe, Regiſter of the Treaſury, in the name of Roger Griſwold, Eſq. of Norwich, Connecticut—

1 certificate, ſix per cent domeſtic ſtock, No. 13,907—dated the 17th December, 1795, bearing intereſt from the firſt day of January, 1791, for 1,597 65-100 dollars.

1 ditto, three per cent. domeſtic ſtock, No. 10,682—dated December 16, 1795, bearing intereſt from the firſt day of January, 1791, for 994 30-100 dollars.

1 ditto, deferred ſtock, No. 9,166—dated the 17th December, 1795, bearing intereſt from the firſt January, 1801, for 798 83-100 dollars.

Said certificates are ſuppoſed to have been loſt or ſtolen in this city ſome time in December or January laſt.

JOSEPH THOMAS,
No. 59, North Front-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, July 21, 1796. d6w.

## A Country Seat to be ſold

ABOUT ſeven acres and a half of land near the three mile ſtone on the road leading to Gray's gardens and extending with a gentle declivity from the ſaid road to the river Schuylkill—on which are erected, a convenient frame houſe ſuitable for a tenant, a frame barn and ſtable, a large Brick Houſe forty-eight feet front, two ſtories high, a very elegant piazza fronting the river, the whole breadth of the houſe ſupported with turned pillars, floored with cedar plank, commanding an extenſive and pictureſque view of the Middle Bridge, Gray's Gardens, the Seat of Wm. Hamilton, Eſq. the Turnpike Road and Canal. The improvements are all new—and the ground conveniently divided and incloſed by new cedar fences.

For terms apply at No. 151 Market-ſtreet.

July 27 *7t

## *FOR SALE,*

WINE, London particular Madeira, 4 years old, in pipes and hogſheads
Claret, genuine old, in caſes
Gin, in pipes, from Holland
Earthen Ware, in crates
Baſket Salt, in hogſheads
Shot, Nos. 6, 7, 1 and 9
Bar Lead, Red and white dry lead
Steel, German and Ruſſia, in barrels
Anchors, cables, junk, bunting, tarpolin canvas,
Tin plates—An invoice Stationary. by

THOMAS & JOHN KETLAND.

July 29 §

UNITED STATES,
PENNSYLVANIA DISTRICT, } ſs.

IN THE NAME AND BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE UNITED STATES,

*By WILLIAM NICHOLS,*
Marſhal of the Pennſylvania Diſtrict,—

## A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Congreſs of the United States, at the firſt ſeſſion of the fourth Congreſs, to wit, on the twelfth day of May laſt paſt, paſſed an act, to repeal ſo much of an act, intituled "an act to eſtabliſh the Judicial Courts of the United States", as directs that the alternate ſeſſions of the Circuit Court for the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania, ſhall be holden at Yorktown; and for other purpoſes, in the following words, to wit.

Fourth Congreſs of the United States;

At the firſt ſeſſion, begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennſylvania, on Monday, the ſeventh of December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-five.

An Act to repeal ſo much of an act, intituled "an act to eſtabliſh the judicial courts of the United States", as directs that alternate ſeſſions of the ſaid circuit court for the diſtrict of Pennſylvania ſhall be holden at Yorktown; and for other purpoſes.

Sect. 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled, That ſo much of the fifth ſection of the act, intituled "an act to eſtabliſh the judicial courts of the United States", as directs that alternate ſeſſions of the circuit court for the diſtrict of Pennſylvania ſhall be holden at Yorktown, be, and the ſame is hereby repealed; and that all the ſeſſions of the ſaid circuit court ſhall, from and after the paſſing of this act, be holden at the city of Philadelphia, excepting only, when at any ſeſſion of the ſaid court, the judges thereof ſhall direct the next ſeſſion to be holden at Yorktown; which they are hereby authorized and empowered to do, whenever it ſhall appear to them to be neceſſary.

Sect. II. And be it further enacted, That all ſuch proceſs of the ſaid court, as may have iſſued before the paſſing of this act, and all recognizances returnable, and all ſuits and other proceedings that were continued to the ſaid circuit court for the diſtrict of Pennſylvania, on the eleventh of October next, in Yorktown, ſhall now be returned, and held continued, to the ſame court, on the ſame day, at Philadelphia. And to the end that ſuitors, witneſſes, and all others concerned, may have notice of the alteration hereby made, the Marſhal of the ſaid diſtrict is hereby required to make the ſame known, by proclamation, on or before the firſt day of Auguſt next.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
SAMUEL LIVERMORE,
Preſident of the Senate, pro tempore.

Approved, May the twelfth, 1796,
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Preſident of the United States.

Depoſited among the Rolls, in the Office of the Department of State,

TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

I DO HEREBY MAKE KNOWN, that all ſuch proceſs of the ſaid court as has, or may be iſſued, and all recognizances returnable *at Yorktown* aforeſaid, on the *eleventh day of October next*, will be returned to the Circuit of the United States, at the City Hall, in the city of Philadelphia, on Tueſday, the *eleventh* day of October next, at *eleven* o'clock in the forenoon. And that all ſuits and other proceedings that were continued to the ſaid court at Yorktown, will be held and continued at the ſaid Circuit Court, at Philadelphia, on the ſame *Eleventh* day of October next, of which all perſons concerned are deſired to take notice, and give their attendance thereat.

GIVEN under my hand, at my office, in the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania, the twenty-ſeventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſix, and of our Independence the twenty-firſt.

WILLIAM NICHOLS,
*Marſhal.*

July 27 §2w

## *Aſſheton and James Humphreys,*

CONVEYANCERS,

HAVE removed their office to No. 61, Walnut-ſtreet, next door but two to the corner of Dock-ſtreet, where all INSTRUMENTS IN WRITING are drawn at a moderate charge, with care, accuracy and diſpatch.—They likewiſe buy and ſell Real Eſtates upon commiſſions, and procure Money upon Loan on good ſecurity.—The buſineſs of an ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC is alſo tranſacted at the ſaid office as uſual by ASSHETON HUMPHREYS.

N.B. Good Notes diſcounted.

July 5. eo6w

## Prime RICE.

One Hundred Tierces of Prime Rice,

Juſt arrived in the brig Welcome Return, from Savannah, for ſale by FOOTMAN & CO.

Aug. 6 5

## Waſhington Canal Lottery, No. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authoriſed the underwritten, to raiſe twenty-ſix thouſand, two hundred, and fifty dollars, for the purpoſe of cutting a Canal through the City of Waſhington, from the Potomac to the Eaſtern Branch Harbour.

The following is the SCHEME of No. I.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Viz 1 Prize of | 20,000 dollars, | | 20,000 |
| 1 ditto | 10,000 | | 10,000 |
| 7 laſt drawn Tickets, each | 5,000 | | 35,000 |
| 6 ditto | 1,000 | | 6,000 |
| 10 ditto | 400 | | 4,000 |
| 20 ditto | 100 | | 2,000 |
| 55 ditto | 50 | | 2,750 |
| 5750 ditto | 12 | | 69,000 |
| To be raiſed for the Canal, | | | 26,250 |
| 5850 Prizes, | | | 175,000 |

11650 Blanks, not two to a prize.

17500 Tickets, at Ten Dollars, - 175,000

☞ The Commiſſioners have taken the Securities required by the aforeſaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this Lottery will commence, without delay, as ſoon as the Tickets are ſold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in ſix months after the drawing is finiſhed, ſhall be conſidered as relinquiſhed for the benefit of the Canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(*Signed*) NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, *of* D.
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.

City of Waſhington, Feb. 11. 5

From the COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

[We ever feel happy in announcing the progress of the arts, sciences, mechanics and general prosperity of our country; and we think the public will receive equal happiness in reading the following]

## ACADEMY OF ARTS, &c.

AT a meeting of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, May 26, 1795,

*Voted*, That there be a committee appointed in the three sourhern counties, the three western counties, the five eastern counties, and the four middle counties, to enquire into the state of new arts and manufactures, which have been introduced, the time of the introduction of each, and the means which may be had for the improvement of the same; the above committees to make an annual report to the Academy at their meeting.

*In consequence of the above vote, a communication was presented to the Academy at their meeting in May 1796, by the Rev.* PEREZ FOBES, L. L. D. *one of the committee; when it was*

*Voted*, That the Rev. Doctor FOBES, be requested to prepare a copy of his report on the state of new arts, for the press, and that it be published.

BENJAMIN DEARBORN, *Rec. Sec'ry.*

The following, just received, is the report referred to in the above vote.

SIR,

DISAPPOINTED in my expectation of assistance from either of the gentlemen appointed as a committee with me, to enquire into the state of new arts and manufactures, which have been introduced in the southern counties, I have presumed alone to exhibit the following account as the best, which time and my opportunity for enquiry would allow.

Since the American revolution, there has been in this part of the country, not only a very great increase of former manufactures, but several new ones have sprung up. Within the counties of Plymouth and Bristol, there are now in operation, 14 blast, and 6 air furnaces; 20 forges, 7 slitting and rolling-mills, besides a large number of trip-hammer shops, and an almost incredible number of nail shops and others, for common smithery. These furnaces annually produce, from 15 to 1800 tons of iron ware.—The forges, on an average, manufacture more than 1000 tons annually, and the slitting and rolling mills, at lest 1500 tons. The rolling and slitting of iron may well be considered as one of our new manufactures. There was indeed, upwards of 40 years ago, a slitting mill erected in Milton, and another in Middleborough, but when compared with those of modern improvement, they were imperfect and unproductive *. This however, did not fail to excite the jealousy of Britain, and her Parliament soon interdicted this manufacture in America. After this, the first mill of the kind we hear of, was built in Taunton in 1776; this for a considerable time stood alone in New-England; and was then the best ever built in America. In the year 1780, another was erected in Bridgewater, and soon after another in Kingston. In the year 1787, the second, and in 1791, the third was built in Taunton. Three others were erected near together in the year 1793, viz. one at Stoughton, one at Plymouth, and the second in Bridgewater. These are all I have heard of within the limits of Massachusetts, and except one, they are all within the limits of the two counties †. The various manufactures of these mills, have given rise to many other branches of manufactures among us.

From the annual production of three slitting and rolling mills in Taunton, which is not less than 800 tons of iron, more than one half is again manufactured into hammered and cut nails, spades and shovels within that town, *i. e.* about 50 tons are cut, 330 are hammered into nails, the remainder is wrought into spades and shovels. In the town of Norton, the annual amount of the nail manufacture, is not less than 300 tons. In Attleborough, 100; in Raynham, upwards of 60, and in less quantities in several other towns in the same county. The town of Bridgwater stands next to Taunton in this manufacture, and the first in all others, except mill saws, which are made of superior quality in Easttown. Although a considerable number of rods cut in these mills are annually exported, yet an equal number at least, are imported—so that the full amount of all the rods cut in these mills are manufactured into nails within the limits of the old colony of Plymouth. This manufacture was not an object of any considerable attention until about the year 1785, when the general court laid a duty upon imported nails of every size. This gave sinews to the arm, and motion to the hammer, which soon terminated in the complete establishment of the nail manufacture. From 4 or 500 nails indifferently made by one hand, in one day, more than 1000 are now well made in the same time. The iron shovel manufacture began at Bridgwater, in about the year 1785. The moulds were then wrought under hammers. But in 1788, they passed thro' the rolling mill. This improved method was owing to the ingenuity and enterprise of Samuel Leonard, Esq of Taunton. He rolled the first shovel ever done in America. Since that time, the number annually made in Taunton, has not been less than 200 dozen, and more than twice that number in Bridgwater. This expeditious method of rolling the patterns has reduced the price nearly to one half. Wire drawing, and rolling sheet iron for the tin manufacture, has been successfully practised in one of the mills in Taunton, but the latter is now an object of more particular attention at the rolling mill in Plymouth. The art of casting cannon, cannon balls, &c. in air furnaces, ought to be ranked among the new and useful arts of our district.—The first furnace of this kind was built in Bridgwater soon after the commencement of the war; and when we consider the expence of heating a blast furnace to a sufficient degree for melting iron, and compare it to that of an air furnace, the superior advantage of the latter will appear, especially for casting military stores. Gunsmithery, or the art of making fire-arms, although introduced, was but little practised in Bridgwater, until after the American war. Since then it has been carried to greater perfection in that town than any other. The first gun, as well as the first scythe ever manufactured in New-England, was made in Bridgwater. From this place, fire-arms are now exported to Europe. The superintendant, as well as some of the principal workmen, now in the armoury at Springfield, were original manufacturers from Bridgwater. The art of making steel was introduced in Eastown, by Capt. Eliphalet Leonard, in 1786: It has, since that time, been made there in very considerable quantities, and much cheaper than imported steel. For purposes that require large quantities of hard steel, as in plow shares, horse shoes, &c. it is equal to any imported, but for edged tools in general, it is found to be rather below it.

The manufacture of cut nails began soon after the revolution. The machine which gave it birth, was the invention of Mr. Ezekiel Reed, of Abington. Near the same time, and by the same ingenious mechanic, was made a wool card machine—this gave rise to that manufacture among us. But who was the original inventor of that useful instrument, by which cotton and wool cards are now made cheaper and better in America than in any part of Europe, I shall not determine. It is, however, allowed to be an American invention.

The manufacture of linseed oil first began in Eastown, in 1792, and from an annual stock of about 3000 bushels of seed, there has been annually produced near 5000 gallons of oil. There is an oil mill in Plymouth, and another in Bridgewater. The manufacture of stone ware, of hand bellows, and nettle buttons, has lately been introduced in the county of Bristol, in all which the present prospect promises future success. In the towns of Norton and Taunton, there is a manufacture of a kind of earth or ochre, found there, into a pigment of a dark yellow colour. This originated in Norton, in 1776.

But, having enumerated some of the principal manufactures of this part of the country, the question will now arise, how, or in what manner can they be still improved? This already has been attempted, and in some instances happily succeeded by the help of machinery. The machine for making bricks, invented by Dr. Apollos Hinkley of Bridgwater, has well succeeded; from clay crude and unwrought, 1500 bricks have been well moulded in one hour. The machine constructed for the cotton manufacture on the boundary of this district, is, although complex, yet a most capital invention, but policy at present, conceals the annual product of this factory. The machine for cutting and heading nails at the present time, invented by Mr. Caleb Leach,* of Plymouth, has been highly commended—But with many it still remains a doubt, whether a machine so complicated, and yet so strong, as would seem necessary to cut and head iron nails, at one operation, will not be, at first so expensive, and afterwards so liable to derangement as greatly to diminish, if not wholly destroy its utility—should this, however, happen, it will be less regreted, as a youth of either sex can with the machinery cut and head at least 5000 in one day.

Want of time obliges me only to mention—a new and useful improvement in making window sashes—A discovery by which, in the manufacture of axes, the edge is made thin nearly as a knife, and yet sufficiently streng and durable. A method also of melting iron in an air furnace with one third less fuel than has been usually required. An easy remedy for the complaint which has been made against rolling of shovel patterns, &c. but these with a particular account of the manufactures of snuff, of wooden bellows for blast furnaces and especially of combs, the annual amount of which, in any town in Bristol county, is more than one thousand dozen; these, with some others which did not occur when I first wrote, may be the subject of some future communication—I am Sir, with friendship and esteem, your most humble servant.

PERES FOBES.

Mr. BENJ. DEARBORN,
*Corresp. Secretary*

* Mr. Leach was the workman employed to execute in brass, the Planetarium, of an Orrery, the description of which I presented to the American Academy. In a letter which accompanied that description, although an honorable mention was made of him to that society, yet in justice and gratitude to him, I am happy in having this opportunity to bear a still more public attestation to his ingenuity, enterprise and merit; and to acknowledge the essential services rendered by that ingenious workman.

## FROM THE SALEM GAZETTE.

WHEN particular and interesting occurrences do not employ our attention, we must take a more free range among writers upon subjects which have been thought useful and instructive, and which are summarily treated. The following state of Europe, as well as of the Ecclesiastical affairs of France, by a late Noble Emigrant, may be acceptable. We shall give the statements in the translation. "In all countries, even among Savages, there is a class of superior influence, the nursery of the government of the State. Such are, among the French, the Nobles. Among the English, the Bar, as connected with Parliament. Among the Dutch, Trade, as connected with riches. The Dutch indeed, and still more the English, have a strange expression, *What is he worth?* The answer is in pounds sterling: while a man's real worth is in his merit, and not in his money. Among the Spaniards, and in Italy, the Clergy. In Prussia, the Military. In Germany, Nobility, with a Coat of Arms of at least sixty-four quarters. In America, Agriculture. Among Savages, superior strength. Among the Turks, Slaves educated for the purpose of making Statesmen. The following is a short, interesting, and probably authentic account of the late Excleasiastical state of France. "The Church of France is composed of 18 archbishoprics, in the appointment of the King, as are the 118 bishoprics. The parishes amount to 34,498, and there are 4,644 annexed parishes. The regular clergy consists of 16 chiefs of congregated orders, 1100 abbeys and monasteries, comprehending 16 large royal abbeys. The King names to 678 of these abbeys which are in commendam, and confirms the election of the others. Of religious mendicants there are 1520 convents, divided into 87 monastic provinces; the endowed monasteries and abbeys amount to 557, of which 250 are in the royal nomination. The convents of different religious orders, of both sexes, are about 3800. The clergy assembles every five years; the other meetings are extraordinary. According to different calculations which have been made, there are in the kindgdom about 366,264 regular and secular clergy, who enjoy a yearly revenue of about 116,216,600 livres (about five millions sterling.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 136 | Archbishoprics and Bishopries. livres | 4,909,000 |
| 11,850 | Canons, | 8,209,900 |
| 14,000 | Singers of the Choirs, | 4,100,000 |
| 4,000 | Children of the Choirs, | 800,000 |
| 10,000 | Chaplain Friars, | 800,000 |
| 44,000 | Curates, Priors Curates, | 46,000,000 |
| 50,000 | Secondary Vicars, | 7,000,000 |
| 60,000 | Ecclesiastics employed in the Seminaries, Colleges, &c. without benefices. | |
| 208 | Order of Malta, | 1,735,000 |
| 55,500 | Religious of Chief Orders, of Abbeys and Priories. | 19,555,600 |
| 46,500 | Religious Mendicants, of which 24,000 endowed at 250 livres each. | 3,600,000 |
| 80,000 | Nuns. | 16,300,000 |

OF WHICH

| | |
|---|---|
| 16,000 | Order of St. Augustin. |
| 12,500 | St. Clara. |
| 11,000 | Cistertians. |
| 9,500 | St. Ursula. |
| 9,000 | St. Benedict. |
| 7,000 | Visitation. |
| 4,500 | St. Dominic. |
| 3,400 | Carmelites. |
| 1,500 | Fontevrault. |
| 3,900 | living on alms. |
| 2,000 | of divers inferior orders. |

And these returns are supposed to be marked at only half their value."

We are to remember that this is upon a population of thirty millions, of which this is but about the 30th part, and that 20 millions of dollars is an inconsiderable part of the wealth of this great nation. But this mighty mass has been destroyed and laid in ruins by the Revolution, and the misery of all attached by their habits to this institution has been rendered certain. To dismember so great a part of any community, especially an active part, must have been attended with great convulsions, not presuming even to imagine the anguish from religious scruples, quite distinct from their poverty, and the public injuries they must sustain. It was an establishment of usurpation, but it was a work of time. The present generation were by national education and laws built upon it, and violence to humanity must have been offered in their immediate destruction.

From the South Carolina State Gazette,

Messrs. PRINTERS,

WHEN the service of the citizens ceases to be the principal concern of the city wardens, and they chuse to frame excuses for their non-attendance, and some few of them chuse rather to stay at home and pay the small fines inflicted on them; instead of meeting each other in consultation concerning the public weal: thus in consequence of their indolence, the citizens are reduced to very great inconveniences.—And it is to be hoped that the citizens at the next general election for wardens will remember the present worthy defaulters, and make choice of such *only* as will attend to execute with punctuality, the trust reposed in them. There is one entitled to the following remark (viz.) John Johnson, Esq. He is a pattern of rectitude for the example of his hereafter chosen competitors.—There are many very salutary ordinances for the regulation of the city—but what do they avail, if not properly executed.

And shameful to relate, *contrary* to an ordinance ratified in the city council, 27th Feb. 1796, concerning billiard tables, retailing spirituous liquors, &c. &c. money has been received by men in office, and authority given by the same, to keep a billiard table, and retail spirituous liquors. These are facts, and facts are stubborn things, and very hard to be controverted.

The following interrogatories, by way of short catechism, are submitted to the citizens.

1st. How do the city magistrates keep the sabbath, or Lord's day, holy?

Answer—By taking a moderate airing, a recreation at *cards*, or some other agreeable amusement, and sometimes looking thro' their fingers, and winking at all transgressors, especially at negroes and dram shops.

2d. Is not profane swearing and blasphemy heard in our streets both night and day?

3dly. Is not forestalling, extortion, and every kind of iniquity winked at?

4th. Are not all our laws, both to God and man held in universal contempt?

5th, Who are we to thank for the calamitous conflagrations, that have so recently and repeatedly taken place in this Metropolis?

Answer—Our good magistrates, for not suppressing vice and immorality!

6th. The courts of justice stopped for the better accommodation of the magistrates to see the races. At that time of revelling and dissipation, one of the Associate JUDGES, gracefully galloping up Meeting-street, the better to convince the delighted spectators, that he really is—what *you* may call the THING. And two of his negroes following his example in defiance of the city laws!

Query—Should not the negroes have a *bounty* for excelling their masters in every species of vice, &c. &c.

It is earnestly wished these few hints may hereafter be properly attended to, which is the sincere wish of many who are friends to justice, and lovers of their country: Among whom is,

Messrs. Printers,

Your constant reader,

*Q. in the corner.*

WINCHESTER, July 29.

Friday last was committed to the prison of this county, Jacob Snyder, charged with the murder of Joshua Strickler, by stabbing him in the belly with a knife, in the county of Hardy.

## *Philadelphia, August 8.*

Extract of a letter from a gentlemen at Newbury-Port, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated August 1, 1796.

"For these three weeks past we have been alarmed with the appearance of a fever something similar to that which was so fatal to the citizens of Philadelphia, though in no one instance can we trace its having been communicated by infection from one person to another; it was confined to a neighbourhood in Water-street, and it is the generally received opinion that it took its rise from a stench, proceeding from a quantity of the entrails of fish, which were thrown in a dock and laid until they were in a state of putrefaction—five persons died from one family, and four or five others from the neighbouring families; the filth has been removed, and the fever has subsided.

The season to all appearance is equal to any ever known in this part of the Union.

*From an English paper.*

Smith, Higgins, and Le Maitre, the persons implicated in the pop gun plot, are discharged, the attorney-general having declined to proceed against them.

*Old Bailey, May 11.*

Last night the Recorder proceeded to pass sentence upon the persons who have been convicted this session; that of death upon Henry Weston.

Previous to receiving sentence, Weston addressed the court, to which he did not complain of the hardship of his conviction, but declared he had not committed the crime with the smallest intention of doing injury to any one, being fully confident he should have had the power to reinstate the money before it would be called for. He attributed the whole of his misfortunes to the allurements of the gaming table; and solicited the recorder would so far intercede with his Majesty to grant him a little time to make his peace with the Almighty, whom he must have highly offended by the premeditated attempt on his own life.

The Extract of a letter from London, this day published, is from a respectable quarter and deserves attention. It serves to show what dangers our national character has escaped, by the patriotic conduct of the American people. It contains also good news for our suffering merchants. *Minerva.*

*Extract of a letter from a respectable American in London, to gentleman in this city.*

*London, May 19, 1799.*

"Every information from the United States is exceedingly interesting at all times—but in particularly so when our national affairs are in so critical a posture as they were at the date of the latest accounts from America. I had occasion to call on Mr. —— this morning, and from him received intelligence of so late a date from Philadelphia as the 17th April. Congress were then it seems engaged in debating the resolution laid on the table by Mr. M'Clay. It cannot be, that the House of Representatives would be so mad, as to adopt such a resolution—It is impossible they would expose us to the horrors of war, when we are on the eve of settling all differences with Great Britain amicably.

"The decisions of the Lords of appeal have of late been as favourable as we could expect, they have reversed several sentences of condemnation grounded on the orders of the 6th November 1793, they have determined to restore all property seized and condemned by virtue of those orders if not otherwise liable to condemnation.

"Doctor Nicholl has been named as one, and I hear a Mr. Anstey is the other, of the commissioners under the treaty, on the part of this country. A better or fitter man could not have been selected than the former; and so far as I know, the latter may be an equally suitable man."

CARLISLE, July 27.

Departed this life, on the 5th inst. after a long and lingering illness, which he bore with Christian patience, in the 88th year of his age, *Ezekiel Dunning*, Esq. He was one of the first settlers in this county, and always maintained a respectable character as a good and useful citizen. He was an affectionate husband, a good neighbor, and an honest man.


This Day is Published,
By WILLIAM COBBETT,
*North Second street, opposite Christ's Church,*
The Life and Adventures of
PETER PORCUPINE;
With a full and exact account of all his authoring transactions in America. By Peter Porcupine himself.
Aug. 8. *3t

District of Pennsylvania: to wit:

BE it remembered, that on the 5th day of August, in the twentieth year of the independence of the United States of America, WILLIAM COBBETT, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following: to wit.

"The life and adventures of Peter Porcupine; with a "full and fair account of all his authoring transactions: "being a sure and infallible guide for all enterprising "young men who wish to make a fortune by writing "pamphlets, by Peter Porcupine himself.

"Now, you lying varlets, you shall see how a plain "tale will put you down." SHAKESPEARE.

in conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors, during the times therein mentioned. SAMUEL CALDWELL.

Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.

Aug. 8 ¶M4W

CABLES,
From 16 to 9½ inches, for sale by
*Jeremiah Warder,*
July 12 § No 12 north Third-street.

*BY AN ARTIST,*
*Resident at Mr. Oellers's Hotel,*
MINIATURE LIKENESSES

ARE taken and executed in that elegant and delicate stile, which is so necessary to render a Miniature Picture an interesting jewel.

He will warrant a strong and indisputable resemblance; and he takes the liberty to lay before the public of this place his most earnest intention to deserve their patronage by his best endeavors to please.

N. B. Specimens are to be seen.

May 12. §

# BY THIS DAY's MAILS.

## NEW-YORK, August 6.

☞ *The following, with what has been already detailed in a few preceding papers, is* all the intelligence worthy of notice, *which the Paris papers, by the Fair American, contained.*

Continuation of *lateſt foreign intelligence*, tranſlated for the NEW-YORK GAZETTE, *from Paris papers*, by the FAIR AMERICAN, from Nantz.

PARIS, 16th Prairial (June 4.)

## EXAMINATION OF BABŒUF.

This 21ſt day of Floreal, in the 4th year, before us Charles Cochon, was brought Citizen Babœuf, of whom we aſked the following queſtions, viz. his names, age, profeſſion, place of nativity and of reſidence.

To which he anſwered, he was named Graechus Babœuf, aged 34 years, born at St. Quentin, in the department of L'Aiſne, editor of a newſpaper, generally dwelling in Paris, No. 21, rue du fauxbourg Honore, in the ſection of the Elyſian fields, but latterly in ſeveral different parts of the commune of Paris.

Q. What is the title of the paper you have lately edited?

A. "The Tribune of the People," by Gracchus Babœuf.

Q. How many numbers of this journal have you publiſhed?

A. Since the month of Vendemaire to this day, I have publiſhed from No. 34 to No. 43.

Q. On what day did No. 34 appear?

A. The 5th Floreal.

Q. Have you not preached in your journals, the re-eſtabliſhment of the conſtitution of 1793, and the annihilation of that of 1795?

A. I always preached in favor of Liberty, and againſt Tyranny.

Q. Was it not your wiſh to overthrow the preſent government? And was you not aſſociated with ſeveral perſons to effect it?

A. Convinced that the preſent government was oppreſſive, I would have done every thing in my power to overthrow it—I was aſſociated with all the Democrats of the Republic, but it is not the part of an honeſt man to name them.

Q. Do you acknowledge that the ſeal of braſs ſhaped in the form of a long ſquare, with a handle of black wood, and on which a level, and the words "Public Safety," were engraved, was found in your houſe when you was arreſted? Does this ſeal belong to you?

A. It was the ſign known in the correſpondence of the numerous coalition of the Democrats, who all deteſt, like myſelf, the dreadful oppreſſion under which the French people groan.

Q. What were the means you intended to employ for the overthrow of the preſent government.

A. All the means which might be lawful againſt Tyrants.

Q. Was it not your intention to cauſe the murder of the members of the two legiſlative bodies of the executive directory, and of the conſtituted authorities?

A. I have no details to give on the means which might have been employed—beſides, they did not reſt with me alone, I only had a vote in the council of the Tyrannicides—the deſtruction of the oppreſſive government, murder aſide, would have been ſufficient.

Q. Are you acquainted with the citizens Ricord Laignelet, Robert Lindet and Vadier, ex-members of the Convention?

A. I have no anſwer, no information to give on any circumſtance that does not individually reſpect myſelf.

Q. Do you know the Citizens Roſſignol, Manſard, Germain, Darthe and Didier?

A. My anſwer is contained in the one made to the preceding queſtion.

Q. Where was you the evening before laſt, at half paſt 9 o'clock?

A. I do not recollect.

Q. Was you not in Honore ſtreet, in a houſe near Vendome ſquare, in company with ſome of the citizens above named?

A. I do not know why the man who interrogates me, ſuppoſes me ſo weak of underſtanding as not to be capable of perceiving the inſidiouſneſs of this queſtion, and that it repeats the preceeding queſtions, which or ſimilar ones, I had declared I ſhould not anſwer, becauſe I think I ought not to explain any thing that does not perſonally relate to me.

Q. Had you not fixed on to-morrow, the 22d, as the day on which the inſurrection was to break out?

A. It did not belong to me to fix the time on which any inſurrection ought to break out—had it depended on my wiſh alone, the firſt favorable moment would have been ſeized for the overthrow of Tyranny, and delivering the people from the miſeries that overwhelm them.

We then preſented him a paſteboard box, tied with ſtrings, ſealed with the ſeal above deſcribed, and having called on him to declare, if he acknowledged this box as his, and whether the ſeal on it affixed is the ſame that was ſet to it in his preſence, at the time he was arreſted. He acknowledged that the box was his, and that the ſeal was entire. He then broke the ſaid ſeal.

We then aſked him if he acknowledged the papers, incloſed in the ſaid box, as belonging to him, and to have been found in his room at the time of his arreſt. He acknowledged them as his, and to have been found in his room at the time aforeſaid.

Q. Among thoſe papers, are there any written by you?

A. This will appear in a proper time and place.

Q. Did you compoſe any other pieces beſides the "Tribune of the People?"

A. No.

The preſent interrogatory having been read to him, he has declared his anſwers to be true and ſincere, that he perſiſts in them—and ſigned with us.

(Signed) GRACCHUS BABŒUF,
The Miniſter of the General Police.
(Signed) COCHON.

*Additional Examination of Babœuf.*

On the 22d Floreal, we have cauſed Babœuf to be brought from the Abbaye, and to appear before us Miniſter of the Police.

We broke the ſeal which had been fixed yeſterday, and immediately proceeded to the examination of the papers contained in the ſaid box, in the preſence of the ſaid citizen Babœuf.

In the firſt place we found 47 printed papers and journals, by different authors, which were marked and noted by us and the ſaid Babœuf.

We then found a printed notice, entitled, "The Inſurrectional Committee of Public Safety to the People," containing 21 articles. On being aſked if this paper had been compoſed by him, and printed by his direction? he anſwered "No." We then aſked him if he would ſign it *ne varietur*, with us—he anſwered "Yes," and immediately affixed thereto the initial letters of his name.

(Signed) COCHON.

*Pieces found in the poſſeſſion of the Conſpirators, lately arreſted in Paris—and publiſhed by authority.*

The Inſurrectional Committee of Public Safety, conſidering that by the inſurrection of this day, all civil and military authorities eſtabliſhed by Tyranny, are no more.

Conſidering that it is of the utmoſt neceſſity to put in activity all the brave defenders of the Rights of the People, to watch over their intereſts, and keep their enemies within due bounds.

*Decrees as follows,*

Art. 1. The Revolutionary Committees are reſtored as they were on the 8th Thermidor, 2d year. The citizens who compoſed them are held to aſſemble themſelves immediately at their former places of meeting; and they will give an account of their inſtallation to the Inſurrectional Committee within an hour.

2. Citizen ——, is appointed our General Agent of Police, in the place of the Bureau central of the Police of the Commune of Paris.

3. The Revolutionary Committees ſhall correſpond with the ſaid General Agent—who ſhall do the ſame with the Inſurrectional Committee, from whom he will receive his order.

4. The Inſurrectional Committee nominates Citizen ——, General in Chief of the army of the interior, and of the armed force of Paris.—He is ordered to put himſelf at the head of the troops and of the people inſtantly, to execute the orders of the Committee.

(True Copy.)
The Miniſter of the General Police,
(Signed) COCHON.

## PRINCIPAL INSTRUCTIONS.

The Manifeſto of Inſurrection ſhews generally the moſt eſſential operations: We have however thought it neceſſary to give you ſome inſtructions on the details which you will combine with the military plan, and that of the general execution.

As it is ſaid in the Manifeſto: At the very inſtant of its publication, the aſſemblies of each diſtrict ſhall meet at the place of general aſſembly in diſorder, and by the ſound of the tocſin (alarm bells) and trumpets under the conduct of patriots, to whom the Inſurrectional Committees ſhall have confided banners, with the following inſcriptions—

1ſt Banner. { Conſtitution of '93. / Equality. / Liberty. / General Happineſs.

3d Banner. { Thoſe who uſurp the Sovereignty, ought to be put to death by Freemen.

The Generals of the People will be diſtinguiſhed by three coloured ribbons, floating viſibly round their hats.

To have the gates and the river well guarded; and not to ſuffer any perſon whatever to depart the city without a formal and ſpecial order from the Committee of Inſurrection.—Conveyers of proviſions are to be protected.

To ſeize the Directory and the two Councils, and judge them on the ſpot.

To take poſſeſſion of the National Treaſury, the Mint, the Poſt-Office, and all public or private Magazines of Proviſions or Military Stores.

To ſeize the Miniſters, the General of the Interior, the temporary Commandant and the Staff.

To kill on the ſpot every Director, Adminiſtrator, Deputy, Judge, Officer or Public Functionary whatever, who may come forward to give orders, or to exerciſe any authority.

To arreſt every Deputy or Director, who may appear in the ſtreets, and to conduct him to his poſt for immediate trial.

To exterminate all oppoſers; alſo thoſe who might beat the General: as this is a Government call, the People ſhall not uſe it—only the tocſin and trumpets.

To exterminate alſo every Preſident, Secretary, Commandants of the Armed Force of the Conſpirators of Vendemaire, who in like manner may be found in the ſtreets.

All other exterminations ſhall be made known by new orders.

(Certified to be a true Copy.)
[Signed] The Miniſter of Police,
COCHON.

Extract of a letter from Ratiſbon, dated May 22.

"One of his Imperial Majeſty's couriers extraordinary, charged with diſpatches for Count Louis de Harkemberg, his miniſter, near the Court of St. James's, paſſed through this city in the greateſt haſte. He confirms the news of the ſignal victories of the French army in Italy, and of the incredible loſſes which the Houſe of Auſtria has ſuſtained in that country. He adds, that theſe events have thrown the court into the utmoſt conſternation, and that 15,000 infantry, 5 companies of artillery, and 50 pieces of cannon, have paſſed through Vienna, for the reinforcement of the routed army, but that it was feared they would arrive too late."

Extract of a letter from Hanover, dated May 18.

"War, that dreadful ſcourge of mankind, is extending its concomitant evils to this country.

"We are reduced to the brink of ruin, by requiſitions of all kinds. The King of Pruſſia, under the pretence of protecting the line of neutrality, cauſing it to be reſpected and to prevent an invaſion in the north, has ſent us a conſiderable army, which, including our own, may amount to 60 or 70,000 men, three-fourths of which we are forced to maintain. In ſhort, our fields are deſerted, nearly all our young men having been deſtroyed ſince the beginning of the war. We are likely to loſe the remainder, as the recruiting ſervice ſtill continues. We find no difference in the diſtreſs inflicted on us by our foes or our friends.

"If the King of Pruſſia and the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel have, like us, made peace with the French, what cauſe have we to fear them or the Hollanders? And certainly there is no danger to be apprehended on the part of the Houſe of Auſtria."

CREVELD, May 25.

Gen. Damas left this place yeſterday, for his poſt at Audernach; Gen. Kleber accompanied him to Cologne, where they will have a conference with Gen. Jourdan. It ſeems that ſome great blow is intended to be ſtruck on the Hundſruck; we are aſſured that the greateſt part of the Auſtrian army have croſſed the Rhine, on its way to that river: the baggage was left on the right bank of the Rhine, under the guard of four regiments ſtationed from the Sieg to Mayence. The head quarters of the Archduke Charles are by this time at Creutznach.

A camp of French and Batavian troops is about to be formed near Cleves.

COLOGNE, May 27.

The camp near Bruhl will remain there to obſerve the Auſtrians encamped on the Sieg.

The motion of the troops in this quarter is not very conſiderable; but there is the utmoſt activity diſplayed on the ſide of Coblentz, and on the Hundſruck. A flotilla is equipping on the Mozelle, conſiſting of bomb ketches, fire ſhips and gun boats, which are to be launched as ſoon as circumſtances ſhall require it. Sails, rigging and anchors, have been put in requiſition.

The camp at Wildg, commanded by Gen. Grenier, was raiſed this morning; the troops are under marching orders to Audernach.

The General in Chief, Jourdan, left this place at an early hour yeſterday; he was followed this morning by Gen. Ernouf, and all the ſtaff of the army of the Sambre and the Meuſe. Head quarters are removed to Munſter Maynfeld, beyond the Mozelle.

All the boatmen of the Lower Rhine have received orders to leave this place.

SALEM, (Maſs.) Auguſt 2.

By capt. Grant who arrived on Saturday evening, in 47 days from Bourdeaux, we have been favored with French papers as late as the 7th of June—ſeven days later than any on the Continent; from which are the following tranſlations.

[What follows is a handbill printed the day Captain GRANT left Bourdeaux.]

GLORIOUS VICTORY!

*Obtained by the Army of the Sambre and the Meuſe, by which the loſs of the enemy amounted to two-thouſand four hundred men, of which a thouſand were made priſoners, with their Staff-Officers.*

PARIS, June 7.

DUCHATEL, Repreſentative of the People, to Citizen Duplantier, Preſident of the Adminiſtration in the Gironde Department.

As a poſt going for Bourdeaux with diſpatches, has offered me his ſervices, I ſeize with joy this opportunity to inform you of the Good News, which will ſoon ſpread far and wide among our good citizens. I promiſed you in my laſt letter the particular events in Italy. The papers to which I refer you will give you ample ſatisfaction. It is not in Italy only that the French ſignalize their courage, they have gathered laurels upon the borders of the Rhine. They have gathered them at their firſt ſteps. Gen. Jourdan the worthy rival of Buonaparte, has defeated the Duke of Wirtemburg. Accept the ſubſtance of a communication from the Directory addreſſed to us this day upon this occaſion.

"After our ſucceſs in Italy, we expected that the Emperor would ſue for peace. We were deceived. Auſtria has broken the truce which the French had maintained for the good of humanity. But the army of the Sambre and Meuſe has undertaken to make them repent of it. On the 30th May, the Republican army took many advantageous poſitions on the Hundſruck. On the 31ſt, the enemy attempted in vain to diſlodge them. The diviſions of Gen. Marceau and Championnet contributed greatly to the ſucceſs of our arms. On the ſame evening, the armed force commanded by Gen. Kleber, and ſupported by other diviſions, paſſed the Sieg, and attacked the enemy, who loſt 2400 men, of which 1000 are priſoners, and a whole ſtaff of officers. The army purſued the enemy with their bayonets, and flew to freſh victories. The Directory has promiſed to publiſh the circumſtances of this memorable affair in the Official Journals."

We enjoy a victory of a different kind, and it is over ſome late attempts of infamous ſpeculators, in concert with England to deſtroy the credit of our paper money. Theſe wretches are as completely defeated as the Auſtrians, and deſpair of any future ſucceſs. The mandats which their infamous buſineſs had depreciated to 96 per cent. have riſen ſuddenly, and at this moment are up to 86, and things have a moſt favorable aſpect. The legiſlative body is firmly determined to ſupport the law of the 26th February. You will find proofs of it in what I ſubjoin. I cannot deſcribe the joy of all friends of the country. What a joyful ſight. Each congratulating his friend, and continuing to repeat, *We ſhall at laſt conquer all our enemies*, the Speculators as well as the Satellites of Deſpots.

GENOA, May 23.

The Canton of Berne has ordered all the French emigrants to leave their territory.

In Corſica, the inſurgents have taken Ajaecio, and on the Fort is diſplayed the tri-coloured flag. They have fonnd a plenty of ammunition, and are in a ſtate of defence till they can have ſuccours from the French. The Viceroy of Baſtia was marching to attack the inſurgents, but they had intercepted his proviſions. Zamplino has the chief command among them.

*The Letter of 21ſt of May, directed to General Jourdan, and ſent by the Major Schonai.*

MONSIEUR, the GENERAL,

The Arch Duke Charles, commander in chief of the Imperial and Royal army of the lower Rhine, and that of the Empire, has notified me, that whatever deſire his Imperial Majeſty might have to ſpare ſuffering humanity, the calamities of a new campaign, the unfavorable diſpoſition of the French Directory obliges him to ſuppreſs all hopes of peace, and to take arms again to end a diſtreſſing war, which is contrary to his inclination. In conſequence I have the honor to notify you that the bearer of this meſſage, has orders to remain with you 'till the expiration of ten days, to be reckoned from his arrival at your advanced poſts, and that from that time, the conditions of the armiſtice, and the ſuſpenſion of arms will ceaſe. You will be ſo kind as to inform me of the arrival of this officer, and of the receiving of this notification.

BARON DE KRAY.

In conſequence of this notification, Gen. Jourdan ordered every diſpoſition to be made for the opening of the campaign on the 23d.

BRUXELLES, June 2.

General Jourdon concerts all his movements with the army of the Rhine and the Moſelle under the command of General Moreau. A junction ſeems to be their object, and ſhould they accompliſh it, they would recommenſe the blockade of Mentz. 33,000 men will attempt to reach Limburg upon the Lahn.

A conſiderable French Fleet is in the port of Fluſhing, it is ſaid to join in the North ſea a Dutch Fleet cruiſing there.

*BOSTON, Auguſt 2.*

*John Reeves*, Eſq. tried for a libel on the two Houſes of the Britiſh Parliament, was found "Not Guilty."

From MARTINIQUE.

Capt. Benet, in 20 days from thence ſays, the Charaibs, at St Lucia, with the French, &c. that had retreated to the mountain, on the capture of that Iſland by the Engliſh, had grown ſo powerful by collecting together, that they had driven the Engliſh into the principal fort, and obliged them to ſend to Martinique, for a reinforement of troops. which actually ſailed from Martinique, the ſame day with Capt. Bennet.

## *Philadelphia,*

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 8.

MARRIED.—On Sunday the 7th inſt. by the Rev Mr. Gamble, of Cheſter County, Doctor GEORGE WEED, to Miſs NANCY ROWAN, both of this city.

ARRIVED AT THIS PORT.

| | | Days |
|---|---|---|
| Brig | Commerce, Woolis, N. Mole, | 17 |
| | Amiable, Creole, M'Keever, Port au Prince, | 16 |
| | Mary, Jenny, Jamaica, | 31 |
| Shooner | Phœnix, Gale, Liſbon, | 53 |
| | Three Siſters, Smith, New-York, | 8 |
| | Polly, Kirtland, Paſſamaquody, | 16 |
| | Iſabella, Clifton, St. Bartholomews, | 12 |
| Sloop | Friendſhip, Matthews, New-York, | 8 |
| | Eliza, Jackſon, do. | 3 |
| | Flora, Conyngham, do. | 7 |
| Ship | North-America, Creſwell, Londenderry, | 77 |
| | Union, Fraterna, Joſe Roſa, Leghorn, | 109 |

The Ship North America, from Londonderry, and the Swanwick, from Belfaſt, with paſſengers, have arrived in the river.

Wedneſday laſt ſailed for Bengal the ſhip Ganges Captain John Green, with whom went paſſengers, Mr. John Gueſt, Mr. Richard Willing, and Mr. Charles Francis, all of this city. On Friday morning they left New-Caſtle in company with the ſhip Fame, for London.

Arrived at New-Caſtle, the brig Morning Star, Capt. Steele with paſſengers from Londonderry.

The North America had a paſſage of 11 weeks, and has 370 paſſengers. On the 4th June, on the coaſt of Ireland, had 30 paſſengers taken out by the Union, in company with the Santa Margaretta another Britiſh frigate. Spoke the Barque Providence from the Havannah—the ſhip Aurora, Sutter had arrived there from Philadelphia.

The Ship Swanwick, Capt. Joughin, from Belfaſt, is gone into Wilmington.

ARRIVED AT THE FORT.

Ship General Waſhington, price, Cadiz, 42 days.
Barque Providence, Jones, Havannah.
Schooner Peggy, Lynes, Jeremie

The Ganges, and another ſhip, lay at Reedy Iſland laſt Saturday Evening.

The brig Polly, Hannah, from Philadelphia, to Hamburgh, was ſpoke by Capt. Creſwell, on the banks of Newfoundland, 23 days out.

The brig Morning Star, Steel, ſailed from Londonderry June 5, and has brough 350 paſſengers, all in good health.

The Ship Deborah and ſeveral others were to ſail in a few days after.

The brigs Flora and Ceres from this port are arrived at the Havannah.

The Florida, Woodman, and ſchooner ——, were to ſail for this in a few days.

Tae ſhip Union, Fraterna, ſailed from Leghorn April 21—and from Gibraltar June 5. Left 3 American veſſelt; one of which a Philadelphia brig name unknown.

*Arrivals at Boſton, Auguſt 1.*

Schooner Apollo, Mallus, from Greenock, 53 days. Left there ſhip Polly, Cheeſeman. July 6, lat. 42,50, long. 49, ſpoke a ſhip from Ocracock, for Londonderry. July 18, lat. 43, long. 57, 30, ſpoke a brig from Kennebeck for Liverpool. July 23, lat. 42, 42, long. 59, ſpoke a ſhip from Salem, for Copenhagen, 6 days out. July 24, lat. 42, 42, long. 62, 30, ſpoke brig Minerva, Hinkley, 48 days from Liſbon for Boſton.

Schooner Helen, Bennet, St. Pierre, Martinique. July 17, lat. 24, 7, ſpoke French frigate Felicite, in company with two other ſhips of war, on a cruize—examined the ſchooner's papers, broke open the letters on board, and then allowed her to proceed. Left at Martinique, Capt. Cunningham, of Boſton; Capts. Worth and Smith, of do. Capt. Hewes of Newbury-Port; Capt. Allen, of do. Capt. Freeman, of do. Capt. Ropes, of Salem; Capt. Gardner, of Wiſcaſſet.

*Arrivals at New-York.*

Sloop Defence, Judſon, St. Bartholomews
Rachel, Tyler, Petit Guave

Ship Grand Turk, F. Mallaby, from this port, is arrived at the Iſle of France, after a paſſage of 144 days, all well.


FRENCH BRANDY.

SIXTY PIPES good Fourth Proof French Brandy will be landed to-morrow or the day after to-morrow, and for ſale. Enquire of Meſſrs.

Odier & Bouſquet Brothers.

Aug. 8 ¶3

For BOSTON,
The Schooner
Friendſhip,
JOSEPH MATHEWS, Maſter,

A ſtout, ſtaunch veſſel—will poſitively ſail on Saturday next, and will take freight on very low terms. Enquire of the maſter on board at Hodge's wharf.

Aug. 8 tF

For Rotterdam,
The ſhip
CATHARINE,
JOHN FARRADAY, *Maſter*,

TWO thirds of her cargo will be on board this week. The remaining third will be taken on freight if offered ſoon, as ſhe will poſitively ſail in all next week. A few paſſengers can be well accommodated. For terms of freight or paſſage, apply to the captain on board at Mr. Thaddle's wharf, or to

JOHN CRAIG,

## Philip Nicklin & Co.

*HAVE FOR SALE,*

Souchong
Hyson Skin
Young Hyson } FRESH TEAS
Hyson and
Imperial
Yellow Nankeens
China Ware, assorted in Boxes and Chests
Quicksilver
Bandanno Handkerchiefs of excellent quality in chests
London Market
London particular } MADEIRA WINE in pipes, hogsheads, & quarter casks
New-York Market
Teneriffe Wine in pipes and hogsheads
Sugar Candy by the Box
Sail Canvas No. 1 a 8
Lead in sheets
3 Casks of Cutlery assorted
A few chests of Manchester Goods, assorted thicksets, cords, striped Nankeens, &c.
3 Small packages of black sewing-silks
8 Tierces Virginia Snake-root.
Nails assorted in casks

July 18 mwf 1f

*A Great variety of elegant Globe and Vase*

## LAMPS.

FOR halls and entries, of the best London glass, with pullies, balance weights, and every necessary appendage, of sizes suitable to accommodate buildings of all dimensions.

ALSO, an assortment of LAMPS, adapted for the use of parlours, chambers, counting-houses, with patent burners, wick, glasses, &c.

*Just Imported, and For Sale by*

## W. POYNTELL,

No. 70, Chesnut, between Second and Third Streets.

ALSO, a handsome assortment of mahogany knife cases for side boards.

August 4. fmwst.

*PROPOSALS*

FOR CARRYING THE

## MAILS of the United States,

On the following routes, will be received by the Postmaster at Savannah, until the first day of September next.

1. From Savannah by Sunbury to Newport Bridge, *once a week*.

Receive the Mail at Savannah every Saturday by 9 A M, arrive at Sunbury by 6 P M. and at Newport Bridge on Sunday by 10 A M. *Returning*. Leave Newport Bridge on Sunday by 3 P M, and arrive at Sunbury in the evening, and at Savannah on Monday by 6 P M.

2. From Newport Bridge by Darien and Brunswick to St. Mary's, *once in two weeks*.

Receive the Mail at Newport Bridge every other Sunday noon and arrive at St. Mary's the next Wednesday by 5 P M. *Returning*. Leave St. Mary's the next day, Thursday by 8 A M, and arrive at Newport Bridge the next Sunday by 10 A M.

Note 1. *If either of the routes are altered by law, during the continuance of the Contracts, the Contractor is to observe such alterations in carrying the mail, and his pay is to be encreased or diminished, in proportion to the distance encreased or diminished by such alteration.*

Note 2. *The Contracts are to be in operation on the first day of October next, and to continue for four years until the 30th September, 1800, inclusive.*

Note 3. *The Post Master General may alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the Contracts, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned thereby.*

Note 4. *Fifteen minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mail at all offices where no particular time is specified.*

Note 5. *For every hour's delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar. And if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail, whereby the mails destined for such depending mail shall lose a trip, the contractor shall forfeit ten dollors—to be deducted from his pay.*

*JOSEPH HABERSHAM,*
Post-Master General.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
Philadelphia, June 28. 1796. 1aw6w

*FOR SALE,*

## A very Valuable Estate,

CALLED *TWITTENHAM*, situate in the township of Upper Derby, and county of Delaware, 7 1-2 miles from Philadelphia, and half a mile from the new Western road: containing 230 acres of excellent land, 45 of which are good watered meadow, 90 of prime woodland, and the rest arable of the first quality. There are on the premises a good two story brick house, with 4 rooms on a floor, and cellars under the whole, with a pump-well of excellent water in front; a large frame barn, stables, and other convenient buildings; a smoke-house and stone spring-house; two good apple orchards, and one of peaches. The fields are all in clover, except those immediately under tillage, and are so laid out as to have the advantage of water in each of them, which renders it peculiarly convenient for grazing.

The situation is pleasant and healthy, and from the high cultivation of the land, the good neighbourhood, and the vicinity to the city, it is very suitable for a gentleman's country seat.

The foregoing is part of the estate of Jacob Harman, deceased, and offered for sale by

Mordecai Lewis,
Oct. 9. eo.] Surviving Executor.

## INFORMATION

IS given daily of the drawing of the WASHINGTON LOTTERY, at the Office

*No. 147 Chesnut street,*

between Fourth and Fifth streets. Also, where Tickets may yet be had. Aug. 5. eo

☞ The Ninth day's drawing is arrived.

## Samuel Richardet,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen Merchants, that he has this day opened the CITY TAVERN and MERCHANTS COFFEE HOUSE in the city of Philadelphia.

The Subscription Room will be furnished with all the daily papers published in Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, Baltimore, together with those of the principal commercial cities of Europe—They will be regularly filed and none permitted to be taken away on any account.

Tea, Coffee, Soupes, Jellies, Ice Creams, and a variety of French Liquors; together with the usual refreshments, will at all times be procured at the bar.

Gentlemen may depend on being accommodated with the choicest of Wines, Spirituous Liquors, and the most approved Malt Liquors from London and other breweries.

The Larder will be supplied with the prime and earliest productions of the Season.

Large and small Parties, or single Gentlemen, may be accommodated with Breakfasts, Dinners, or Suppers, at hours most convenient to themselves—a cold Collation is regularly kept for conveniency, the Bill of Fare to be had at the bar.

The Lodging Rooms will be completely furnished, and the utmost attention paid to cleanliness, and every other requisite.

☞ SAMUEL RICHARDET will be happy to receive, and execute the commands of his Friends, and the Public at large; and with gratitude for their favours, he pledges himself that nothing on his part shall be wanting to preserve that patronage with which he has been so distinguishingly honored.

Philadelphia, April 19. co

## JOHN PAUL JONES.

INFORMATION is hereby given, that the late John Paul Jones was a proprietor of five shares (amounting to about 5867 acres) in a tract of land purchased by the Ohio Company, in the territory of the United States of America, north-west of the river Ohio; and that his heirs, or legal representative, on application to the directors of said company, at Marietta in the territory aforesaid, will receive a deed of the said five shares, or rights of land.

The application may be made personally or by an agent, but proper documents must be produced to prove the claimant or claimants the legal heirs or representative of the said Jones.

N. B. As it is not known in what country the person or persons interested reside, it will be an act of benevolence in every Printer in America and Europe, who shall insert this advertisement in his paper.

In behalf of the directors of the Ohio Company,
RUFUS PUTNAM.

Marietta, May 20, 1796. [June .] 3awow

## To be disposed of,

THE time of a healthy NEGRO WOMAN, who has between four and five years to serve: She can be recommended for her sobriety and honesty. For particulars enquire at No. 132, Chesnut-street.

August 3. 2awtf.

*Now Publishing by the Printer,*

At No. 3, Laetitia Court, delivering to Subscribers, and to be had at the different Book-Stores in this City,

## Berriman & Co's

*CHEAP AND ELEGANT EDITION OF*

## The HOLY BIBLE.

Containing the Old and New Testaments and the Apocrypha, with marginal notes and references. An Index; or an account of the most remarkable passages in the old and new Testament, pointing to the places wherein they happened, and to the places of scripture wherein they are recorded.—A Table of Time.—Tables of scripture measures, weights and coins: with an appendix, containing the method of calculating its MEASURES of SURFACES *hitherto wanting in Treatises on this subject.* A Table of *Offices* and *Conditions* of men.

CONDITIONS

1. The size of this Edition will be a LARGE FOLIO, printed on a beautiful new type, and good paper, made particularly for it. It will be published in Numbers, not to exceed 80, one of which will be delivered weekly to subscribers, at a quarter of a dollar. Those subscribers who prefer receiving the work *complete*, will be attended to by signifying the same on any of the subscription papers in the Book-stores in this city.

2. There will be an advance in the price, on subscribing after the first of August next.

3 In the course of the Work will be given an elegant Frontispiece—From an Engraving of the celebrated artist, GRIGNION.

BERRIMAN & Co. gratefully acknowledge the very liberal encouragement they have met with; and have reason to believe that the execution of their edition will answer every expectation, and *speak its own praise.*

May 26 30weem

## For Sale,

## A Valuable Grist and Saw Mill,

IN New Jersey, near the Forks of Little Egg-Harbour. The Grist Mills sixty by forty feet, two water wheels, and calculated for four run of Stones, with screen, fans and boulting-cloths, &c. The Saw-Mill has two saws, and capable of cutting five to 6 100 thousand feet of Boards per year. A valuable piece of Cedar Swamp, within a mile and a half of the Mill, and within three quarters of a mile of a Landing The Lumber, &c. may be taken by water from the mill tail.

ALSO FOR SALE,

## Several Valuable Tracts of Land,

In Pennsylvania, for all of which payment will be received in the notes of Messrs Morris and Nicholson, or in Cash.

For further information apply to the Printer.

May 17. 2aw

## University of Pennsylvania,

July 16, 1796.

THE Summer Vacation will take place on Monday next, the 18th inst. and continue for FOUR weeks.—The different SCHOOLS with the several TUTORS will accordingly reassemble on Monday, the 15th day of August.

By the Faculty, WM. ROGERS, Sec'y.

No. 134.

District of Pennsylvania, to wit.

BE it Remembered that on the 23d day of May, in the twentieth year of the Independence of the United States of America, FRANCIS SHALLUS, of the said district hath deposited in this office, the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor in the words following to wit: "THE DISAPPOINTMENT, or THE FORCE Of CREDULITY, a new Comic Opera in three acts, by Andrew Barton, Esq. 2d edition revised and corrected with large additions by the author."

"Enchanting gold! that dost conspire to blind,
"Mans' erring judgment and misguide the mind,
"In search of thee, the wretched worldling goes,
"Nor dangers fears, tho' fiends of night oppose."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned. SAMUEL CALDWELL, Clk Dist. Penn.

*The above Opera will be published in the course of two or three weeks.* July 22 f 4t

*Treasury Department, August 3, 1796.*

## Public Notice is hereby Given,

IN pursuance of an act of Congress, passed on the 18th day of May, 1796, entitled "An act providing "for the sale of the lands of the United States, in the Territory north west of the river Ohio, and above the mouth of Kentucky river," that the sections or lots of land described in the annexed schedule, lying in the seven ranges of townships, which were surveyed in pursuance of an ordinance of Congress, passed on the twentieth day of May, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, will be exposed for sale at Public vendue, in the town of Pittsburgh in Pennsylvania, on the twenty-fourth day of October next, and thenceforward, from day to day until the first day of December ensuing, unless the said lots shall be sooner sold, in the manner, and on the terms and conditions herein after mentioned, to wit:

1st. The said sections or lots shall be sold under the direction of the Governor or Secretary of the Western Territory, and such person as the President of the United States may specially appoint for that purpose.

2d. The said sections or lots shall be sold to the highest bidder, but no sale can be made for less than two dollars per acre of the quantity of land contained in such lot or section.

3. The highest bidder as before mentioned, must deposit at the time of sale, one twentieth part of the purchase money, in the hands of such person as the President of the United States shall appoint to attend the sales for that purpose, which will be forfeited, if a moiety of the sum bid, including the said twentieth part, shall not be paid within thirty days from the time of sale.

4th. Upon payment of a moiety of the purchase money in the manner before mentioned, the purchaser will be entitled to one year's credit for the remaining moiety; and shall receive from the Governor or Secretary of the Western Territory, and the person who shall be appointed by the President of the United States, to direct the sales, a certificate describing the lot or section purchased, and declaring the sum paid on account, the balance remaining due, the time when such balance becomes payable, and that the whole land therein mentioned, will be forfeited, if the said balance is not then paid; but if the said balance shall be duly discharged, by paying the same to the Treasurer of the United States, the purchaser or his assignee or other legal representative, shall be entitled to a patent for the said lands, on his producing to the Secretary of State a receipt for such balance endorsed upon the certificate. But if any purchaser shall make payment of the whole of the purchase money, at the time when the payment of the first moiety is directed to be made, he will be entitled to a deduction of ten per centum on the part for which a credit is authorized to be given; and his patent shall be immediately issued.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year above mentioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury

*Schedule of sections of townships, or fractional parts of townships, to be sold at Pittsburgh, in pursuance of the 6th section of an act of Congress, passed on the 18th day of May, 1796.*

| No. of Lot | Acres. | 100ths. | No. of Lot | Acres. | 100ths. | No. of Lot | Acres. | 100ths. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

1st RANGE.

1st Township.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 28 | 5 | 65 | 14 | 640 | | 17 | 3 | 20 |
| 29 | 256 | 95 | 17 a 20 | 640 | each | 18 | 270 | |
| 30 | 250 | 75 | 25 a 36 | 640 | each | 21 | 8 | 50 |
| 34 | 240 | 90 | 8th Township. | | | 22 | 166 | 40 |
| 35 a 36 | 640 | each | 3 a 14 | 640 | each | 23 | 427 | |
| 2d Township | | | 17 a 20 | 640 | each | 24 | 640 | |
| 19 | 1 | 40 | 23 | 640 | | 27 | 151 | 80 |
| 20 | 170 | 70 | 25 a 30 | 640 | each | 28 a 30 | 640 | each |
| 21 | 185 | | 33 a 36 | 640 | each | 33 | 58 | |
| 22 | 2 | 30 | 10th Township. | | | 34 a 36 | 640 | each |
| 25 | 488 | 80 | 1 a 2 | 640 | each | 2d Township. | | |
| 26 a 27 | 640 | each | 5 a 14 | 640 | each | 1 | 126 | |
| 28 | 560 | | 17 a 20 | 640 | each | 2 | 440 | |
| 29 | 551 | 60 | 23 a 36 | 640 | each | 3 | 448 | |
| 30 | 564 | | 12th Township. | | | 4 | 456 | |
| 31 a 36 | 640 | each | 1 a 14 | 640 | each | 5 | 464 | |
| 4th Township. | | | 17 a 20 | 640 | each | 6 | 472 | |
| 19 | 64 | | 23 a 36 | 640 | each | 7 | 340 | |
| 25 | 640 | | | | | 8 a 14 | 640 | each |
| 26 | 387 | 60 | 4th RANGE. | | | 17 a 20 | 640 | each |
| 27 | 36 | | 1st Township. | | | 23 a 36 | 640 | each |
| 31 a 32 | 640 | each | 24 | 636 | 50 | 3d Township. | | |
| 33 | 616 | | 29 | 636 | 50 | 1 | 470 | |
| 34 | 445 | 20 | 30 | 640 | | 2 | 478 | |
| 35 | 222 | 50 | 34 | 515 | | 3 | 486 | |
| 36 | 16 | 20 | 35 a 36 | 640 | each | 4 | 494 | |
| 5th Township. | | | 2d Township. | | | 5 | 502 | |
| 6 | 139 | 20 | 2 | 265 | 60 | 6 | 510 | |
| 12 | 479 | 30 | 3 a 6 | 640 | each | 7 a 14 | 640 | each |
| 17 | 304 | 15 | 7 | 265 | 20 | 17 a 20 | 640 | each |
| 18 | 638 | 50 | 8 | 638 | | 23 a 36 | 640 | each |
| 23 | 450 | 75 | 9 a 12 | 640 | each | 5th Township. | | |
| 24 | 640 | | 13 | 635 | | 1 | 18 | |
| 29 | 184 | | 14 | 640 | | 2 | 526 | |
| 30 | 640 | | 17 a 20 | 640 | each | 3 | 534 | |
| 35 | 312 | 80 | 23 a 36 | 640 | each | 4 | 540 | |
| 36 | 640 | | 3d Township. | | | 5 | 548 | |
| | | | 1 a 14 | 640 | each | 6 | 556 | |
| 2d RANGE. | | | 17 a 20 | 640 | each | 7 a 14 | 640 | each |
| 1st Township. | | | 23 a 36 | 640 | each | 17 a 20 | 640 | each |
| 28 | 7 | 20 | 5th Township. | | | 23 a 36 | 640 | each |
| 34 | 6 | 50 | 1 a 14 | 640 | each | 7th Township. | | |
| 3d Township. | | | 17 a 20 | 640 | each | 1 | 566 | |
| 24 a 26 | 640 | each | 23 a 36 | 640 | each | 2 | 571 | 40 |
| 28 | 499 | 16 | 7th Township. | | | 3 | 576 | |
| 29 | 640 | | 1 a 2 | 640 | each | 4 | 585 | 60 |
| 31 a 33 | 640 | each | 5 a 7 | 640 | each | 5 | 593 | |
| 4th Township. | | | 12 a 13 | 640 | each | 6 | 601 | |
| 11 | 26 | 40 | 18 a 19 | 640 | each | 7 a 14 | 640 | each |
| 12 | 397 | 50 | 25 | 640 | | 17 a 20 | 640 | each |
| 13 | 51 | 50 | 30 a 36 | 640 | each | 23 a 36 | 640 | each |
| 15 | 27 | 50 | 9th Township. | | | 9th Township. | | |
| 16 | 259 | 20 | 1 a 14 | 640 | each | 1 a 14 | 640 | each |
| 17 | 524 | | 17 a 20 | 640 | each | 17 a 20 | 640 | each |
| 18 | 640 | | 23 a 36 | 640 | each | 23 a 36 | 640 | each |
| 19 | 635 | | 11th Township. | | | 11th Township. | | |
| 20 | 584 | 80 | 1 a 14 | 640 | each | 1 a 14 | 640 | each |
| 21 | 636 | 21 | 17 a 20 | 640 | each | 17 a 20 | 640 | each |
| 22 a 36 | 640 | each | 23 a 36 | 640 | each | 23 a 36 | 640 | each |
| 5th Township. | | | 13th Township. | | | 13th Township. | | |
| 5 | 631 | | 1 a 14 | 640 | each | 1 a 14 | 640 | each |
| 6 a 7 | 640 | each | 17 a 20 | 640 | each | 17 a 20 | 640 | each |
| 23 a 25 | 640 | each | 23 a 36 | 640 | each | 23 a 36 | 640 | each |
| 27 a 28 | 640 | each | 5th RANGE. | | | 15th Township. | | |
| 32 a 36 | 640 | each | 1st Township. | | | 1 a 14 | 640 | each |
| 7th Township. | | | 18 | 274 | 40 | 17 a 20 | 640 | each |
| 3 | 640 | | 22 | 87 | 50 | 23 a 36 | 640 | each |
| 8th Township. | | | 23 | 427 | 50 | 7th RANGE. | | |
| 1 a 5 | 640 | each | 24 | 640 | | 1st Township. | | |
| 6 | 440 | | 26 | 70 | | 30 | 4 | 20 |
| 7 a 14 | 640 | each | 27 | 394 | 20 | 36 | 132 | 50 |
| 17 a 20 | 640 | each | 28 | 634 | | 2d Township. | | |
| 23 a 36 | 640 | each | 29 a 30 | 640 | each | 3 | 35 | |
| 9th Township. | | | 31 | 18 | | 4 | 625 | |
| 6 | 640 | | 32 | 584 | 80 | 5 a 6 | 640 | each |
| 8 | 312 | 30 | 33 a 36 | 640 | each | 9 | 296 | |
| 11 | 640 | | 2d Township. | | | 10 a 12 | 640 | each |
| 13 a 14 | 640 | each | 2 | 180 | 20 | 14 | 30 | |
| 19 a 20 | 640 | each | 3 | 430 | | 17 a 18 | 640 | each |
| 23 a 36 | 640 | each | 4 | 448 | | 19 | 14 | |
| 3d RANGE. | | | 5 | 456 | | 20 | 496 | |
| 2d Township. | | | 6 | 464 | 80 | 23 a 24 | 640 | each |
| 15 | 640 | | 7 | 258 | | 25 | 380 | |
| 16 | 600 | | 8 | 618 | | 26 a 27 | 640 | each |
| 20 | 557 | 50 | 9 a 14 | 640 | each | 4th Township. | | |
| 21 a 22 | 640 | each | 17 a 20 | 640 | each | 1 a 14 | 640 | each |
| 23 | 609 | | 23 a 36 | 640 | each | 17 a 20 | 640 | each |
| 25 a 36 | 640 | each | 4th Township. | | | 23 a 36 | 640 | each |
| 3d Township. | | | 1 a 14 | 640 | each | 6th Township. | | |
| 9 | 188 | 60 | 17 a 20 | 640 | each | 1 a 14 | 640 | each |
| 10 | 344 | | 23 a 36 | 640 | each | 17 a 20 | 640 | each |
| 11 | 267 | | 6th Township. | | | 23 a 36 | 640 | each |
| 12 | 152 | | 1 a 14 | 640 | each | 8th Township. | | |
| 14 | 202 | 50 | 17 a 20 | 640 | each | 1 a 14 | 640 | each |
| 15 | 630 | | 23 a 36 | 640 | each | 17 a 20 | 640 | each |
| 16 a 18 | 640 | each | 8th Township | | | 23 a 36 | 640 | each |
| 19 | 217 | 50 | 1 a 14 | 640 | each | 10th Township. | | |
| 20 | 616 | 75 | 17 a 20 | 640 | each | 1 a 14 | 640 | each |
| 21 a 36 | 640 | each | 23 a 36 | 640 | each | 17 a 20 | 640 | each |
| 4th Township. | | | 10th Township. | | | 23 a 36 | 640 | each |
| 1 | 170 | | 1 a 14 | 640 | each | 12th Township. | | |
| 2 | 544 | | 17 a 20 | 640 | each | 1 a 14 | 640 | each |
| 3 | 320 | | 23 a 36 | 640 | each | 17 a 20 | 640 | each |
| 4 | 4 | 50 | 12th Township. | | | 23 a 36 | 640 | each |
| 5 | 120 | | 1 a 14 | 640 | each | 14th Township. | | |
| 6 | 640 | | 17 a 20 | 640 | each | 1 a 14 | 640 | each |
| 7 | 563 | | 23 a 36 | 640 | each | 17 a 20 | 640 | each |
| 8 a 9 | 640 | each | 14th Township | | | 23 a 36 | 640 | each |
| 10 | 540 | 80 | 1 a 14 | 640 | each | 16th Township. | | |
| 11 | 520 | 70 | 17 a 20 | 640 | each | 1 a 14 | 640 | each |
| 12 a 14 | 640 | each | 23 a 36 | 640 | each | 17 a 20 | 640 | each |
| 17 a 20 | 640 | each | | | | 23 a 36 | 640 | each |
| 23 a 36 | 640 | each | | | | | | |

NOTE.

THE quantities of Lands in the several townships before mentioned, are exclusive of the Lots reserved by the United States and also of those formerly sold—The aggregate quantities in the several townships or fractional parts of townships, have been ascertained by actual survey; the quantities in particular lots or sections, have been no otherwise ascertained than by calculation.

## GEORGE DOBSON,

BEGS leave to inform the Store Keepers in Town and Country, that he has removed from Market-Street to

## No. 25, fouth Third-street,

where he is opening a Large and Elegant Assortment of the undermentioned articles—viz.

Superfine London Cloths and Kerseymeres,
Yorkshire second Do. Do.
Elastic do. do.
Mix'd and Blue Coatings
Flannells, &c.
Manchester Printed Callicoes,
London Chintz ditto,
Blue and ditto Furnitures,
India ditto,
Long Cloths, Coffaes, Baftas, Battistas & Conjevrems,
4-4 9-8 5-4 & 6-4 Superfine India Book Muslins,
4-4 and 9-8 India Book Handkerchiefs,
4-4 and 9-8 Scotch ditto,
4-4 & 6-4 plain do. Muslins,
4-4 & 6-4 British Jaconets,
6-4 British Checks and Stripes,
4-4 India do. do. do.
4-4 ditto Chilloes, Madras Handkerchiefs, &c.
A large assortment of figur'd and plain Muslinets,
Quiltings, Dimities, and Striped Nankeens,
Fancy Waistcoatings,
Ginghams of the first Quality, subject to Drawback,
India Nankeens,
Men's White and coloured Silk stockings.

May 9 §2weotf

## To be sold,

A PLANTATION, in the town of Woodbury, county of Gloucester, and state of New-Jersey, containing about one hundred and fifty acres; a suitable proportion of which is woodland and improved meadow. A great part of the arable land is in a high state of cultivation, and very natural to the production of Red Clover. On said plantation there is a genteel two-story brick house, with four rooms on a floor, and a good dry cellar under the whole; together with a barn, corn-cribs and carriage-house. The garden is large, and contains a good collection of the best kinds of grafted and inoculated fruit trees; the orchard consists of about three hundred grafted apple trees. Any person inclined to purchase said premises, may be informed of the terms by applying to

*Andrew Hunter.*

July 29 F

## On Monday next, 25th inst. (July,)

Will be landed at South street wharf, the cargoes of Superb, West Indian and Isabella, from Jamaica and Havanna, consisting of

Molasses in Hogsheads,
Coffee in hogsheads, barrels & bags,

FOR SALE BY

*PETER BLIGHT,*

Who has also for sale,

A quantity of Jamaica GINGER,
Pimento & Cocoa, } In Bags,

And 150 boxes Hambro' WINDOW GLASS, 7 by 9, will be sold cheap.

July 20 d10t & 20th & s 10t

## FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber living near Church Hill, Queen Anns County in the State of Maryland about the first of January last, a black negro man, named Sam, about thirty years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has a crooked finger on one hand, and one leg and foot smaller than the other, somewhat round-shouldered, his cloathing unknown. Any person who will secure or bring said fellow home, so that I may get him again shall have the above reward with reasonable charges.

WILLIAM JACOBS.

June 4. *1aw2m.

## Lottery and Broker's Office,

*N° 64 South Second street,*

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery No. II, are now ready for sale, a Check Book kept for the examination of Tickets, and Prizes paid, without deduction.

The Subscriber solicits the application of the Public or any of his friends who wish to purchase or sell Bank Stock, Certificates, Bills of Exchange, or Notes, Houses, Lands, Lotts or Merchandize of any kind, or to obtain Money on deposit of property.

## WILLIAM BLACKBURN,

*Late Agent for the Canal Lottery Company.*

☞ Shares and Tickets in the late Newport Long Wharf & Hotel and Public School Lottery examined; a complete list of all the prizes having been received at this office.

June 6. w&s

## Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away this morning from the Subscriber, living in the county of Monmouth, New-Jersey, a remarkably black Negro Man, named BEN—about 40 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, stout made, bald on the crown of his head; had on and took with him a grey homespun coating coat and jacket, a brown cloth coat, with a black collar, homespun tow shirts and trowsers, with other shirts and small cloaths which cannot be enumerated. He is a complaisant, artful and deceitful fellow.

Whoever will take up and secure the said Runaway, so that his owner may him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges paid if brought home.

*Elisha Lawrance.*

July 28—Aug. 1 §2w

## For Sale,

A LARGE ELEGANT AND WELL FINISHED

## Three-story Brick House,

(The late residence of General Walter Stewart)

WITH a LOT of GROUND thereunto belonging, the west side of Third-street, near Union-street containing in front 32 feet, and in depth 100 feet, to an alley leading into Union-street. The house is 32 feet front and 50 feet deep; the several rooms contained in it are large, commodious, and completely finished; the two first stories are each 13 feet high; there are 20 mahogany doors in the house; a geometrical staircase, with mahogany rails and a good sky-light. The kitchen is in the cellar, which is spacious and convenient, and finished with an oven, stew-holes and pantries, a servants' hall and large wine-cellar adjoining the kitchen, in front of which is an area in which there is a pump. The yard is vaulted. Communicating with the said building is a neat three-story brick house, on the north side of Union-street, containing 30 feet front by 20 feet deep; the lower part of which is at present occupied as a compting-house, and the upper part divided into well-finished large chambers. This house may at a small expense be converted into a convenient dwelling: The street door is very handsome, and the front and back have Venetian window-shutters. Adjoining the last house, upon the lot belonging to the first, are erected bathing-rooms, &c. There are likewise very good coach-house and stables finished equal (or nearly so) with any in the city, on a lot containing on Union street 30 feet, and in depth on the west side of said alley 52 feet. There are good cellars under the whole of the buildings, and a wine room over part of the stable, with a hay-loft over the remainder. For further particulars enquire of

EDWARD BONSALL & Co.

At their Office No. 64 Dock-street, between Walnut & Pear streets.

co

6th month 24th, 1796